MONDAY NOVEMBER 17, 1962

Congress. But a few days will elapse now, before the Congress of the United States will again be in session. The circumstances under which the members will meet at the National Capital, will be of a very extraordinary character. Within the halls of Congress, the storm will rage with as much bitterness and dread, as now threatens to rage the storm of battle. Everything points to an exhibition of partisan malignity as ferocious and unconquerable, as any which has ever characterized our legislation. It will spring out of the same old question, as to whether, the white man from the foot of the Caucasus, or the black man from the banks of the Calabar shall imprees his character most indebibly upon our national destiny. It will be a continuation of the old conflict between freedom and slavery. The question is struggling for final determination. It is vain to suppose that the public conscience will be quiet upon this question. Gentlemen may cry, peace peace; but there will be no peace, natil either freedom or slavery acquires a vast preponderance. The conflict is irrepressible, Cal it "abolition," or "negro equality," or by any other name for the purpose of odium and calumny, but the conflict is irrepressible still. Long years ago the sentiment hostil to slavery was called "abolition," and we of very little consequence or power, but the encroachments and aggressions of the pe culiar institution, forced the public sentiment of the country into hostilities against it and it has now invited a conflict of arms fo its preservation and extension or destruction. And with all the history of the past before us, there will be in the coming congress, men whose highest ambition is to labor to make the institution the dominant political power of the government, thus prolonging the conflict and quarrel over the subject for all time to come. But their power for evil will be impotent. The institution of slavery is making its final struggle, and its advocates and apologists are utterly powerless to prolong its supremacy, or draw upon its dying agonies the sympathy of the civilized world. It is strange how infatuated intelligent men have bacome with this relic of barbarism. After it has avowed its purpose of overthrowing the Constitution, and all the institutions of republican Government, and constructing up the'r ruius a Government of which it is to be the chief corner stone, they still adhere to its fortunes, and denounce every effort at its abolilion as a crime against God and humanity. In the the contest between freedom and nationality on the one hand, and slavery on the other, they uniformly range themselves on the side of slavery, as if it were the controling genius of Republican institutions. They connect themselves to its fortunes and are its willing tools. In the coming Congress they will be found doing battle for it, by denouncing the President's proclamation of emancipation and his scheme of compensation Both policies will be discussed in the coming Congress with the utmost bitterness and arrimony. Every scheme which the arts of the trickster politician could invent, has already been resorted to, to prejudice the people against any aystem of emancipation-however gradual. The history of the institution for the past half century, has only taught these men to be its slaves, and to work for its preserva tion. They charge the Administration with baving created a debt of one thousand millions of dollars in this war. But they do not seem to recollect that the institution of alavery, for which they labor, has forced the ereation of the national indebtedness upon the Government or the alternative of permanent dissolution. It is admitby all thinking and candid men that slavery is the original cause of the war. It is the cause of our great public debt, and has been for the last half century, the cause of almost all our troubles. It has, at this day, drawn the sword for the overthrow of the Constitution and Union and yet, we have men at the North who never owned the one-hundredth part of a negro, but who are, on the contra ry, only the slaves of Southern masters, scheming in every manner for its lasting protection and preservation. In the coming Congress they will continue their warfare upon freedom and in favor of slavery while the rebels will continue their warfare | -first, on the distribution of forces; and on the same policy upon the battle-fields of the country. On the one side will be found | tween the separate attacks. the advocates of freedom and nationality, and on the other, the advocates of slavery and the treason which has grown out of it. These Northern defenders of the peculiar justitution will tell us that to sustain the proclams tion is aggrestitational. To interrup the title of the slaveholder to his slaves, when he is at war upon the Government, is an outrage upon the Constitution, they will tell us. But lot us suppose a case. A slaveholder of South Carolina owns fifty negroes all of whom he works on fortifications for the rebel army which is warring upon the Constitution and Government. They are also engaged in supplying that army with They are, thee, admitted to be a power in the hands of their owner for the destruction of the Government. With this power the glaveholder can destroy the Union, but with aut he cannot destroy it. We are then told that it is unconstitutional to deprive him of the power of nestroying the Constitution, could do nothing more. thus making that instrument its own enemy. It was made for the protection of our Government and nationality, but these mee who denounce the proclamation, make it, according to their interpretation of its provisions. only powerful for its own destruction

But the time is approaching when the proclamation will take effect. The character of the Congressmen referred to will point to these States have repudiated is policy --The President will, on the ctuer side, point to Missouri, a slave State, Iowa, Kansas. Minnesoto, Michigan, Delaware, Massa cheetts, and Wisconsin, and say that they have endorsed it. He will not take a backward step but will issue his proclams sion defining what portions of the South are in rebellion to the General Government -In such portions emancipation will be declared. Congress will engage in a quarrel over | moon, the 70,000 are only asked to bold their

the matter, but over slavery itself, the quarrel must soon cease. By the act our civilization will ascend higher on the scale. VAL-LANDIGHAM and others of a similar character, will of course, denounce every measure which tends to subdue the rebels, but their conduct will only provoke the contempt of truly loyal men. Should the Ohio river freeze over and by that means a few slaves escape before the adjournment of Congress we may expect that VALLANDIGHAM, VOOR-HEES, and some others, will denounce the Supreme Ruler of the universe for tolerating an act so grossly unconstitutional and unjust to the rebelious slaveholder. They will doubtless allege that he is in the |hands of the "radicals," and therefore will be the ruin of the country. But the wheels of government will not be rolled back at the dictation of such men. They have gambled with human life and national destiny long enough. The President will pursue steadi. ly, his defined policy, and the rebellion and its cause will disappear forever in one common grave.

Ox Saturday last the newly elected Board of Commissioners met fer the purpose of approving the efficial bonds of CHARLES KERN Sheriff, Robert Allen Surveyor, and J. D. MCRPHY Corner. At the meeting we are informed, that Mr. Connwall by Mr. RISLEY. presented his bond as County Auditor with KRUMBHAAR, G. F. COOKERLY and JOSEPH H. BLAKE as his Securities-Securities! Mr. ALLEN objected to the approval of the bond or the ground that no vacancy in the office existed; that the election of Mr. Conywall was a sullity and that he has never received a commission as Auditor. Two of the Board however, we are informed, approved the bond. We suppose that Mr. ALLE will for the next year be annoyed with a law suit nstituted for the purpose of ousting him from his office. This arrangement for depriving Mr. ALLEN of the profits of his office for a few months is regarded by candid men of both parties as being mean and contemptible in the lowest degree. Simply from the fact that Mr. ALLEN thought proper to leave home awhile to assist, as a soldier, his country, struggling for life against trea- the troops who only two months ago wel- Ever offered in this City. The Stock consists in part son, the effort is to be made to deprive him | comed his restoration with delight -- [N. Y. of his office. Mr. Conswell, we are inform- Tribune. ed, claims to be a Union man, but he has condescended to present as one of his bondsmen an avowed secessionist, who despises the country and its laws. This circumstance alone brands the whole matter as one of ineffable meanuess. We have heretofore ed national honor. A grievous wail goes up denied the doctrine of total depravity in man, but the circumstances attending the transaction of which we write, has induced us and pain sown so thickly around us are suffito change our opinion entirely on that subject. The matter of ousting Mr. ALLEN because he went to fight the rebels, is exciting | natures. It is the trial-time of the extrest comment over the county to a considerable | workers. Such uncommon emergencies as extent, and there is but one opinion among the best men, and that is, that the whole of little faith, who can see nothing beyond matter is both unjust and despicable in the

McClellan at Antietam

When Lee determined to risk a battle on the Maryland side of the Potomac, instead of retreating beyond the Potomac without a heart stir and the blood burn to see a devocontest, as he might have done, he halted his army in front of Sharpeburg, and occupied a darkness of the trial hour, burdened but unine of connecting hills, ravines, and woods. From that position there were no lines of retreat-the road to Williamsport and the road to Sheperdstown, both leading to fords scross the Potomac. McClellan, finding his enemy strongly

posted in front of him, formed his plan of battle on his usual theory, endeavoring to provide beforehand for the capture as well as the de eat of the rebel army. This plan

1. That Hooker should cross Antietam Creek on the right, turn the enemy's left, them-by the prayers that have sanctified and, supported by Sumper, carry the Wil-

iamsport Road. 2. An artillery demonstration on the ceater, supported by Porter's corps, acting also AS reserves.

3. That Burnside should carry the Antia tam Bridge on the left, and subsequently the With both the Williamsport and Shepherdstown Reads in his possession, M. Ciel

lan might confidently count on the annihilation or surrender of the rebel army-if he Hooker crossed Antietam Creek on Tuesday afternoon, and, by a rapid and brilliant reconnoisance, unmasked the rebei front on the right, and, seizing the strongest positions nearest to his enemy, after a short engage

ment, which the darkness suspended, sent word to McCiellan that the battle would begin at daylight, and that Sumner's corps should be on the ground at that hour. From the extreme right of Hooker to the extreme left of Burnside, the line of battle was four miles long. On such a length of line, and with two flank movements in progress, it is obvious that success must depend

secondly, on the correspondence in time be Hooker attacked at daylight. Mansfield's corps forming part of his forces. From daylight until nine o'clock-more than four bours-he fought with unequaled skill and courage, but without support. At nine o'clock he was wounded, and Sumner, whom McClellan should have sent to the field at daylight, arrived and took command. Hooker's troops, though victorious, were greatly exhausted. Summer relieved them with his own corps; and, attracking, with headlong impetuosity, was beaten in an hous, and driven back to the position first held by

Hooker. Not till all this was over; till Sumner had lost all Hooker had gained, and 8,000 killed and wounded lay on the field; not 1:11 the same of battle had burnt itself out on the right, was Burns de ordered to attack on the cit. As Hooker and Sumper had been leit food and all necessary war material - to fight their own batties successively, unaided, so Burnside moved without belo from any diversion of the enemy's attention Occe over the bridge, he advanced torward the Shepherdstown Road, but was speedily checked After he was checked, Franklin in turn, renewed the attack on the right. and recovered the ground which Summer had lost, but he, being also without support,

Thus it stood at 4 o'clock in the sitermoon, the stracks all day long baving oscil ated from right to left, and from left to right, never at any moment become eteral, concentrated, or effective. McCilelan, up stitutional History, makes use of the tollow-to this time, had neither attacked with his ing language: "If there be any truth eswhole available foace at any one point, nor | tablished by the universal history of nations, made any two movements at the same time. or in co operation. At 4 o'clock, however, sending urgent word to Burnside that this is the battle of the war, and his the decisive movement of the battle, he orders him to the elections in Indiana, Illinois Pennsys- | carry the hill in his front at any cost. At vania, Ohio, and New York and claim that this same hour, he ordered Franklin to carry the woods on the right-the key of the position there. But Sumner replied that be could not support Franklin if repulsed, whereupon Franklin was ordered to run no risks, and accordingly lay still. Burnside herefore advanced to the "decisive movement of the great battle of the war" without co-operation or support, and with the rem-Summer, and Franklin had been successively sent to the right until not less than 70,000 troops, living and dead, lay massed on that part of the field; and now, at 4 in the after-

own, while Burnside's shattered columns move unaided to the final assault.

Yet Burnside went gallantly forward, and carried the hill. Unable to hold it, he was driven back by overwhelming rebel forces, which, unoccupied on the center or right, moved in McClellan's view over the interrening slope, to crush him. Driven from the kill, Burnside sent word he could not hold his ground half an hour unless reinforced. Porter's troops, fresh and impatient, lay in the hollow. Why not send them? They were not sent. They were reserves. But McClellan's message to Burnside was to hold his ground "at any cost, and the bridge to the last man. If the bridge is lost, all is

set." What are reserves for?" Burnside held on till dark-Franklin and Sumper also. The battle was not lost. Was won? The Williamsport road was not carried. The Shepherdstown road was not ted; did not surrender.

Was it, in any event, a well fought battle! By the soldiers. Yes. No valor could have been more bereic than theirs. By many of the Generals of corps, divisions, brigades. Yes. But when all this valor and capacity proved unavailing, though against inferior numbers, whose must have been the fault?

What was its result? What compensation for the loss of fifteen thousand men? It was the opportunity of the war. Decisive victory | follows: would have annihilated the rebel army- Leave Terre Haute. But Lee doubtless fought on some such theory as this: "I can not leave Maryland without a battle. If we are beaten I know ! McClellan will never push his success. We can still cross the Potomac. If we win, Pennsylvania lies open before us. It is a chance worth trying." The event shows how accurately he judged McClellan. Lee, reinforced by 30,000 from Harper's Ferry, whom McClellan's culpable failure to relieve that piece had permitted to join the rebel army, had 60,000 men; McClellan 90,000 .--Lee fought all Wednesday, held his ground all Thursday, retreated, at his leisure Thurs-

day night and Priday. But McClellan might still have redeemed himself by attacking on Thursday. His army, which went into the fight confident of victory, expected and hoped to renew the attack next morning. Though they felt and knew that they had been badly handled, they still felt and knew they could win on the morrow When the morrow came and McC'ellan did not attack, his army dispaired of its General. Before Antietam the soldiers seldom failed to cheer McClellan as he rode through their ranks. On the Friday after, two whole corps passed him in silence .-Did they think Antietam a great victory ?their General that his command passes away FURNITURE It shook so rudely their soldierly faith in from him to-day with the general assent of

Resurgam!

A nation walks in sack-cloth, and the next year's harvest will be gathered from a soil made costly by the rivers of patriotic blood which have flowed in vindication of a cloudfrom stricken homes all ever the land, because of those who went fort and who come not again. The want, the heart-sickness cient to turn the gayest laugher gave. It is an hour to call forth all that is most

heroic, self-sacrificing, and enduring in our are hourly up-springing around us should develope uncommon souls. Alas for those the darkness of the present moment-to whom the terrible sufferings that wait upon the advent of a nation's regeneration are Street, opposite the Court House. unresd enigmas, and who hinder and discourage the toilers by their selfish complaints and clamors. Because it is night with us now, they say that we shall never see the morning. It is a sight to make the complaining, faint with suffering but bracing every nerve to endure, giving blood and treasure as freely as water, and never once falering or doubting, though so sharply beset, while the scoffers who have fed upon her subsistance stand alar off and prophesy her failure

But let us look beyond. The night may darken around, but the sun will rise again, even for us "the sun of righteousness with healing on his wings." By the graves of our martyred dead-by the tears that fall above our cause-by its own immutable truth and justice-iet us have faith to see success written upon the Carkest sky by the finger of an unchangeable God, and take heart to begin the struggle alresh;

"Recalm, be patient, planting among thorns. The future harvest of a Nation's Rights; For lol the flery piliars of the morns Rest on the sunken nights !"

The French Soldier.

"The superiority of French soldiers is ingreat part to be attributed to the intelligent manner in which they fight. Among them the Zonaves have acquired a special reputation for a spontaneity of action; they are the artists of the battle-field. The part they play in an engagement necessitates particuar qualities; they are specially apt at sur prises, coups de main, and in those acts of daring which often decide the fate of the day. They are the advanced guard, the heads of columns of an army. Their favorite arm is the bayonet; in musketry they have but moderate confidence; so many balls have whistled harmlessly by them that they dospise lead and give the preference to steel.—
With the bayonet one is surer of the result. The favorite tactics of the Zouaves have been thus summed up by Gen. Cler, a distinguished French officer, who comman ded a regiment of Zonaves at the capture of Sevastopol: 'They spread themselves in skirmishing order, get as near as possible to the enemy, bewilder him by one or two close volleys, and attack with the becomet, turning his flanks at the same time. Success has almost invariably crowned this managuvre, although there might be serious objections to it with other men than Zouaves. In fact, when they thus desh forward, they are dispersed disorder, and it seems impossible to rally them in case of an attack by cavalry. But these regiments possess such an intelligence of war, such a sur rising rapidity of evolutions, so great an individual solidity, that a line of skirmishers, scattered over a considerable extent of ground, transforms itself ato a square in the space of a few minutes. The officers, who have tried their mer and knew their value, leave them the utmost berty memble. Instead of thwarting their formidable impetus by uselessly dressing them in line, they content themselves with leading them against the feeblest point of that of the enemy. Moreover, the Zouaves themselves have a particular instinct in recognizing the vulnerable place against which their efforts should be brought to bear.

An Important Truth. Macauley, in his review of Hallam's Conit is this: that to carry the spirit of peace into war is a weak and cruel policy. The time of pegotiation is the time for deliberation and defay But when an extreme case calls for that remedy, which is in its own nature most violent, and which, in such cases, is a remedy only because it is violent, it is idle to think of mitigating and diluting Languid war can do nothing which negotiation or submission will not de better; and to act on any other principle is not to save blood and money but to squander them."

DENTIST.

C. O. LINCOLN. DENTIST TERRE-HAUTE, IND.

STOLEN.

\$50 Reward.

CTOLEN FROM THE UNDER-Signed, on the 12th inst., in Lost Creek Township, Vigo county, Indiana, two horses, one a dark Boy about 15 hands high, 14 or 15 years old, scar on one of the fore feet. The other a dark sorrel, 4 years old, upwards of 14 hands high, blaze face, both hind feet white half way up to the bock, and a little white on one fore foot. A reward of fifty dollars will be given to any person returning them to the or \$25 for all that is designable in the little with the state of the country of the country of the state of the country of the state of the country of the count given to any person returning them to me, or \$25 for all that is desirable in the Dry Goods line.

Nov17dawlw KINCHEN ROBBINS.

LECAL.

LL PERSONS are hereby notified that my wife has left my house and boarding without just cause or provication, and are hereby warned not to trust or harbor her on my account, as The rebel army was not annihila- I will not be accountable for any debts she may con-Nov1703d

RAILROADS.

Terre-Haute & Richmond Railroad. Winter Arrangements.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, November 17th, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as Arrive at Terre Haute. 1.50, A. M Express No 1 1.30, P M. 7 55, A. M...... Accommodation. . 5.18, P. M. 3 55, P. M..... Express No. 2..... 1.25, A. M. Terre Haute, Nov14d2w

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T AM NOW RECEIVING THE

A Largest and Pipest Stock of

of the following articles, viz -Fine Sofas and Socia-bles, Sofa Seat Chairs, Elizabeth Rockers, Easy Chairs, Ottomans, &c. Also

CHAIRS!

Of all sizes and descriptions. Also, all sizes and

BEADSTEADS.

\$3,50 to \$50!

All kinds of Wood and Marbin Top Tables, &c. Bureaus, Marble and Wood Top Washingate and Sideboards, Whatnets, Hat Hake, Hair, Shuck and Cotton Top Mattrasses, etc., ctc., all of which I will sell at such prices as will induce the Courses of Terre Haute and vicinity to buy their Furniture of me, instead of going to Indianap his or Cincinnati Call and see for yourselves. Warerooms on Wabash J. S. TH.TON.

EDSALL, ROOT & GO.

By Express this Day!

MESSRS. E. R. & CO., open this day a large and choice line of Ladies and Children's

FURS!

AMERICAN SABLE, FITCH.

SIBERIAN SQUIRRELS,

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Ladie's Fur Trimed Hoods !!

Cloaks! Cloaks! Cloaks!

Entirely new and novel styles, in White Stitched, Fur Trimed, Elegant Pass Mentre Trimed Beaver and Broadcloth Cloaks!

MANTLE SHAPE \$2,50 to \$12. SACQUES \$2 50, 8, 10, 12, 15 to \$40 each.

Cloaks at Wholesale! EDSALL, ROOT & CO.,

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RYCE & SON. To the Patrons of the

Buckeye ash Store November, 1862.

Twenty-Five Different Styles CLOAKS test racely d, with a stock of 200 to select from and more daily expected. Commoners will find here During the season we shall constantly have on whibition a variety of Styles that will compare with Cincinnati and New York, and will sell them at LOWER PRICEs than they can be bought at there. Every style of Shawl adopted to the o coston.

MILLINERY COODS.

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WILL OPEN HER NEW AND Saturday, Oct. 11th.

She has the finest Stock over exhibited in Torra-AT Call and see for yourselves, at

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Dealers in Grain, Flour and Sait. WARE-BOUSE-On the Canal, near the Terre-Hatte & Richmond and E. & C. Railroad Depote, nasdwif TERRE-HAUYE, IND.

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COMMERCIAL HO Dress Goods Comprising

Plain & Wool DeLains. Plain all Wool DeLains. Plain Fr. Merinos. Satin Lachines.

> Empress Cloths, Merino Reps. Plaid Striped " Oriental Lustres, Cashmere Plaids, All Wool " Blk and Wht "

Mohair Brocades, Chintz Prints, Wht. Goods, Trimings. Bik. Velvet Ribbons. Edged Edged Ribbon Trimings. Bonnet Ribbons.

STAPLES.

Bl'ch & Brown Muslins, Canton Planels, Wool Checks and Stripes, Linseys, Flannels,

Every other kind and discription of Dry Goods, all bought for

CASH,

25 per cent, less than we can buy them for

15,000 Yards

Good Fast Colored Calicoes at

12 1-2 Cents per Yard!

THE GREATEST BARGAIN OF THE

TUELL & RIPLEY,

No. 134 Main Street, Corner of 5th.

LECAL.

THE undersigned has been appointof Vigo County, deceased. Said estate is probably Octiowaw.

TO ALL WHOM CONCERNED I Notice is hereby given, that I will pay no debts contracted against me by my family or any other person, unless presenting a written order from FRANKLIN MAHEW.

Liston, deceased.

SALE OF LAND. eases induced by exposures and privations incident to camp life. In the lists published almost daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very is go propertion are suffering from debility. Every case of that kind can be readily cured by Hooft and a German Bitters. Dis-() N Saturday December the 6th, Township, Vigo county, Indiana, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four r. M. I will sell to the highest bidder the North half of the South West quarter of section twenty-eight, in township ten North of range eight, West (80 acres) A credit of in stating that, if these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers, hundreds of lives might be saved that otherwise will be lost. six, twelve, and sighteen months will be given the purchaser giving notes with approved security, wav-JAMES M. SANFORD, Administrator of A. J.

MILITARY.

Soldiers Claims, Back Pay, Bounties, &c. THE undersigned has made all

patch the Back Pay, Landwarrants and Bounties, which are due discharged Soldiers or the heirs of deceased Seldiers. Office over Edsall, McDongal & Co.'s Store, orner Attorney and Magistrate.

PORK PACKERS.

LINN & REED. Pork Packers stomach. Life could not last under such circum-stances; and, accordingly, the physicians, who had been working faithfully, though unsuccessfully to rescue me from the grasp of the dread archer, frankly told me they could do no more for me, and advised me to see a clergyman, and to make such disposition of my limited funds as best suited me. OFFICE-IN SOCTURES BANK BUILDING.

FRENCH MILINERY.

FRENCH IMPORTATION .--Nuvelties For Ladies!

Orders taken for Wedding, Mourning and Parties,

all Repairs all kinds of Bonnetts and trims as

N. R. We will announce the date of opening of Fall l'ompete in a few days. MRS LESEURE & DAUGHTER, No. 30 Main steet, (Up Stairs,) Terre-Haute, Indi

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600,000 MALE or FEMALE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADAS, AND NEW BRUNSWICK. From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1869; out \$20,000 to engrave it and one year's time.

Superior to any \$10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of 50 cents; 379,for is not only a County Map, but it is also a COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP of the U. States and Canadas comised in one, giving EVERY RAILROAD STATION

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A PURE TONIC MEDICINE!

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WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA.

Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Dis-

eases of the Kidneys, and all diseases

arising from a disordered Liver.

or Stomach.

as Constips

tion, Inward Piles,

Fulness or Blood to the

Head, Acidity of the Stomach,

Nansea, Heartburn, Disgust for food Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour

the Flesh, Constant imagin-

ings of Evil, and great

And will positively prevent YELLOW FE

VER, BILIOUS FEVER, &a.

THEY CONTAIN

No Alcohol or bad Whisky!

They want come the above diseases in pinety-nine

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic

preparations in plethoric bottles and big bellied

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American pub-

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The proprietors have thousands of Letters from the most emipent

PHYSICIANS,

Testifying, of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these bitters.

Do you want something to Strengthen you?

Do you want to build up your Constitution?

Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous Feeling

If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN

From J. Newton, DD., Editor of the En-

cyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

this prejudice by proper tests, and for encourage-ment to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of

these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief, and restoration to a

aegree of bodily andental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for dirrecting me to the use of them.

PRILADELPHIA, June 23, 1862.

LOOK : LOOK !

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS.

eases resulting from c sorders of the digestive or-

battery, and under the immediate command of Captain R. B. Ayres. Through the exposure attend-ant upon my arduous duties, I was attacked in No-

vember last with inflamation of the lungs, and was

for seventy-two days in the hospital. This was fol-

dysentery. I was then removed from the White

House, and sent to this city on board the steamer state of Maine, from which I landed on the 28th of

June. Since that time I have been about as low as

any one could be and still retain a spark of vitality. For a week or more I was scarcely able to swallow

anything, and if I did force a morsel down, it was

immediately thrown up again.

I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomsch. Life could not last under such circum-

An arqueintance who visited me at the hospital, Mr. Frederick Steinbrown, of Sixth below Arch street, advised me, as a forlorn hope, to try your Bitters, and kindly procured a bottle. From the time I commenced taking them the gloomy shadow of death receded, and I am now, thank God for it,

getting better. Though I have taken but two bot-tles, I have already gained ten pounds, and I feel sanguine of being permitted to rejoin my wile and daughter, from whom I have heard nothing for

eighteen months; for, gentlemen, I am a loyal Virginian, from the vicinity of Front Royal. To your leveluable Bitters I owe the certainty of life which

has taken the place of vague fears -to your Bitters

will I owe the glorious privilege of again clasping to my bosom those who are dearest to me in life.

We fully concur in the truth of the above state-ment as we had despaired of seeing our comrade, Mr. Malone, restored to health.

John Ouddleack, 1st New York Settery.

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Henry T. McDonald, Co. C. 6th Maine.
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Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Burried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the Heart, Cheking or suffecating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and Dull pain in the head, Deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST BESTICAL FRMALES-FEMALES-FEMALES TEMPLATING MARRIAGE IN MANY AFFRCTIONS PECULIAR TO PENALES the Katract Burbu is unequalle by any other remains as in Chiorosis or Retention, Irangularity, Palafair hase, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, the cerated or Scirrhosa state of the Uterus, Leucorphosa

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